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CABLE NEWS FROM GERMANY

THE HOPELESS STRIKE OF COAL MINERS IN THE SAAR DISTRICT.

It Was Fomented by Anarchists and to Regarded as an Insano Demonstration-Rumore that the Strikers Will Use Dynamite Emperor William Returns to the Old Castle-Brilliant Court Festivities This Month - Anecdotes of Prince Blamarch While He Was Dictating His Memotrs.

Bernin, Jan. 1.-Thousands of coal miners are at play in the Saar district, and more are likely to go out any day this week. The leaders of the strikers talk of a general coal miners' strike throughout Germany, and prediet paralysis of German trade unless the demands of the men be granted at once, but they cannot point to an indication that their prophecies will be realized. The demands of the miners are that the proposal to increase slightly the working hours and decrease slightly the wages be withdrawn. The proposal came from the Ministry of Commerce. for the mines are operated by the State. The strike was not countenanced by the Conservative Social Democratic leaders, al-

though now that the men have declared it the party may not withhold its moral and perhaps its pecuniary support. The whole movement has been started by avowed Anarchists, who masquerade under the name of Independent Social Democrats. It is correspondingly hairbrained in all. its details. It is regarded throughout the empire as the most insane demonstration of workingmen yet witnessed in Germany, and as being utterly hopeless of success. The men were quite unprepared for weeks of idlenese, were without organization. and had no promises of moral or financial aid from any body of workingmen in Europe. They are already penniless, and their families are suffering to-day for want of fuel and food. The lack of every necessary from hour to hour, for the weather is exceptionally severe, and the dulness of trade forbids the possibility that the men may find employment elsewhere. Appeals for sasistance have been sent to France, Belgium, and England, but they will be without result, as the labor organizations of every other country have their hands full caring for their own. Meantime the leaders, mostly imported and self-appointed, are bolstering up the courage of the men with fatuous manifestoes. The tenor of these documents is wholly dissimilar from that of the usual labor proclamation in Ger many, and in itself is sufficient proof of the truth of the announcements of the press that Belgian and French Anarchists are on the

The language of an address to the public. given out at the beginning of the strike, is a fair illustration of the style of agitation and progress in the Saar district. This address combined the features of an appeal for help. declaration of rights, and a statement of grievarees, all made in the ridiculously extravagant phraseology of the French Commune.

It opens thus: "Rise, wage slaves, blackened with toll for your masters. Rise in your might and free yourselves from the infamous thraldom of beaurocracy, capitalism, militarism, and cleri calism. The police and the army are your brother workers, and you have nothing to fear from them. Therefore, the time is ripe for the ocial millennium. Let the German proletarist lead the attack upon the rotten system of modern society. Let them sweep from the face of the earth the present conditions." &c.

The fact is that a more inopportune moment for a strike could not have been chosen, for German trade is greatly depressed, and a general dread of increased taxation is likely to keep it so for some time. As regards the wage slavery, the Anarchists have struck the wrong note also, for the Saar miners are the élite of their class. The aim of Emperor William has been to conduct the mines as models for the rest of the empire. All work is done under regulations issued by Herr von Berlepsch, Minister of Commerce, in 1890, at the Emperor's instance. Some of these reguby the Emperor himself, who had studied the subject carefully in the Blue Books of the Royal Labor Commission in London, and the reports made to him by special agents in the coal mining districts of Germany. All sanitary regulations aside however, the Saar miners enjoy rates of wager not equalled in any other coal mines of the empire. They receive from \$1.15 to 80 cents each per shift, according to the location and nature of their work. The majority of the 9.000 or 10.000 men out are unmarried, and are young, ignorant, and inexperienced. The other 20,000 men in the Saar district appar ently know that they are well off and so far have refused to strike, although the leaders of the strikers boast that the whole district soon will be condemned to idleness. Among the 30,000 there are only 200 or 300 Anar chists. These men have provided all the leaders for the present movement, as the rept table men of influence have refused stead

fastly to countenance the agitation. For many reasons the strike has caused more uneasiness in Berlin than have strikes in which seven or eight times the number of men were involved. In the first place, it is regarded as showing that the Emperor's policy of conciliation and concession neither conciliates nor appeases the working classes. Then the intemperate language used by the strikers has suggested too foreibly the recklessness of the bomb throwers. Finally, all Germany trembling in view of the French crisis and the prospect that any day or hour may bring with it the Paris Commune. Such an event undoubtealy would be the signal for slight disturb ances, at least, in Germany, and hence every indication of unrest is watched here with the Reenest anxiety. Yesterday the city was agitated by the wildest rumors as to the inter tion of the strikers to use dynamite against the Government and the richest men in the Saar district. Much dynamite was said to have been misses from the Government stores. All the strikers were reported to be armed with bombs, inferhal machines, or pistols. The truth is that no dynamite has been stolen. The intemperance the Anarchists is confined to words, and is likely to remain so, as they are a lot of windbags, with a keen appreciation of the dangers of open conflict. Their plan is to madden the men to action and then decamp. The Molder miners are working against their influence. and have induced several shifts of men who left the pits to return within a few hours. The Government is expected to order the local magistrates at any hour to prepare for the rorst. The Emperor's policy will be, however, to deal considerately with the men, avoid all things likely to provoke riots, and allow at except the Anarchist leaders to go back to work, provided that they report at the pits before to-morrow noon. The men still follow ing the red flag to-morrow afternoon will not be taken back. In an article concerning the strike the National Zeitung says:

The strike has taken the working classes of Germany by surprise. Thousands of men have not enough means to keep them even a week in idleness. It is impossible, morever, for them to get money from outside sources The Social Democrats may feel called upon to support the strike, but the expectation of money from the Rhenish or Westphallar ers is too foolish even to be dreamed of The French probably will send a trivial sum. panied by a large bombastic resolution but French resolutions buy no bread. The Belgians require all their funds for their own

uses, as they plan a general strike in the in-terest of universal suffrage, toward which they seem to have set their faces irrevocably. although most of them are too poor to remain long in idleness. Austria as the centre of financial aid is altogether out of the question. England consequently is the last and only hope, but the leaders of the Saar strike ought to know by this time that English miners do not intend to make any great sacrifices for the

benefit of their German comrades."

This is the typical opinion of the Conservative capitalistic editor. The Vorcearts criti-cises it from the Social Democratic point of view in these words:

"The Social Democrats are absolutely unconcerned in the present strike of the Saar miners. We defy anybody to lay the responsibility at their door. This newspaper, as well as other Social Democratic newspapers, has done everything possible to dissuade the strikers from their present course. Nevertheless, although the failure of the movement appears to be a foregone conclusion, the strike is certain to enlighten the minds of the miners and prove to them that the existing organization of the State is based solely on class interests. It also will enforce upon them appreciation of the fact that nothing will improve their

lot except the victory of socialism." The New Year's reviews of trade in Berlin during the last year are not cheerful reading. The depression of the summer and fall has as yet not given way to the prosperity which usually accompanies the opening of the winter season. The hopes of Berlin merchants are now fixed upon the festivities which will precede and follow the celebration of the Princess Margaret's marriage to Prince Frederick Charles of Hosse. The gathering of royal persons from all parts of Europe is expected to cause a boom which will last through January and February, and perhaps into March. Considerable expectations are placed, also, upon the visit of the Czarevitch, which of itself will be a hardly less notable event than the royal wedding.

The Emperor and his family have returned to the Old Castle, which has been repaired and decorated from roof to cellar since last summer. The number of rooms has been increased by several devices, so as to meet the demands of the Emperor's increasing family. The full programme of events at court gives promise of an exceptionally gay season. The first court ball will be given on Jan. 15. The meeting of the Order of the Black Eagle will take place on Jan. 17, a court reception on Jan. 19, ball in the White Hall on Jan. 21, a family dinner on Jan. 22, a State banquet on Jan. 23. to be attended by Princess Margaret of Prussia and Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse; another family dinner on Jan. 24, wedding of Princess Margaret and Prince Frederick Charles at the palace of the bride's mother, the Empress Frederick, on Jan. 25; a court ball Feb. 1, grand subscription ball at the Grand Opera House on Feb. 8, a court ball, to be attended by the Emperor and Empress, on

A deputation of Halle salt workers came to the city on last Monday to make the customary presents of salt cakes and salted eggs and sausages to the Emperor, the Empress the Chancellor, the Empress Frederick, and the Cabinet Ministers. The Emperor placed them in the care of a court officer, with instructions that special pains be taken to entertain them during their sojourn in the city. Schorer's Familienliall prints an interesting sketch of Lothar Bucher's relations to Prince Bismarck. The author was a friend of Buches in his last years, and professes to have gath ered from him many details of the work in Friedricheruhe on the Bismarck memoirs. Bismarck usually dictatated to Bucher. the author says, while smoking his pipe He often made mistakes in dates and names, and it was Bucher's duty to correct these. The work of correction was often exceedingly laborious, and necessitated careful research in Prince Bismarck's private papers and in the records of the Royal Library in Berlin. Bismarck showed throughout the work the bitterest animosity toward persons who, he believed, had crossed him while he was in power. These outbreaks were deprecated by Bucher but always without effect. Bucher was greatly pained, his friend says, by Bismarck's indiscretions in interviews with newspaper corregrant utterance of the Prince had been published, summoned courage to protest against the Prince's course, and to urge upon him a policy of silence as the most dignified and efective. Bismarck pondered a moment, and then replied: "Dear Bucher, you do not unlerstand such things. If anybody strikes me

strike them back." Prince Bismarck, through the Hamburger Nachrichten, has denounced as ill-informed and pretentious the anonymous writer of this sketch, but there is little doubt that in the main points it is correct. The only question is: How did the writer get his information? It certainly did not come from Prince Bismarck, and Bucher was as secretive as the grave among all but two or three intimate

The Leipsic Illustrirte Zeitung celebrates the completion of its hundredth semi-annual volume. It was founded on Jan. 1, 1834, by ohann Jacob Weber. At first he was oblige o illustrate it with woodcuts from English artists, but eventually he interested German artists in his work, until they enabled him to get out his weekly without any aid from any

oreign source.
The Bochum Chamber of Commerce discussed on Wednesday the proposed increase of the beer tax, and resolved to petition the Reichstag that the tax bill be rejected on the ground that it threatened evere injury to

brewing interests. R. Schneider of Munich, the famous painter of animals, who is passing the winter in Oedenburg, Hungary, endeavored three days ago to take part in a hunt near Mattersdorf. although he had no ticket of permission Policemen tried to arrest him when he told them he was hunting without authority. He fied through the forest with the police in hot pursuit. Six or seven times he turned on his pursuers and fired at them, but without effect. After an hour's chase the police caught him. handcuffed him, and imprisoned him in Matersdorf. He refused to make any explanation to the examining magistrate. Several news papers suggest that Schnelder has gone crazy.

A committee under the Presidency of Gen. von Kusserow has been organized in Dresden. with branches throughout Saxony, for the purpose of protesting against the return of the Jesuit orders to Germany. The committee will send out petitions and provide speakers to meetings held to further the movement.

The architectural and genre painter Vincent Stoltenberg Lerche, died in Dusseldorf on Friday. He was born to Norway in 1837. All the Germans arrested by the French in

Dahomey are agents of Hamburg firms. They have been liberated, but will be prosecuted after order shall have been restored for having supplied arms to natives. It is said that th Hamburg firms implicated now admit that they furnished arms to the Dahomeyans, despite their previous denials. The German cruiser Flake, on her way to the Cameroons, stopped at Whydah a few days after the Ham burg agents were liberated, and a report was sent out that she was threatening hostilities In fact, the Flake's call at Whydah was only casual and had no connection with the arrests

Shock Following a Burglary Killed Him. BRIDGEPORT, Jan 1 .- Mr. Beardstey, the age and wealthy resident of this city whose resi dence was robbed by masked burglars a short time ago, died to-night. The shock and treat-ment received at that time caused his death.

Ripans Tabules cure flatulence. Ripans Tabules cure

18 MORE CASES OF TYPHUS.

THE HEALTH BOARD HAS REPORTED 43 SINCE DEC. 1.

These, Que Lodging House in Bayard Street Has Furnished Twenty-three, and Almost Ali Have Developed in the Neigh-borhood of Chatham Square—Freenutious.

Eighteen new cases of typhus fever were posted upon the bulletin board of the Bureau of Contagious and Infectious Diseases yesterday, making a total of thirty-six cases since last Friday. Of these eighteen all but two came from the cheap lodging house at 34 Bayard street, from which seven persons sick with the typhus had been taken to North Brother Island on the last two days of the month and the year. If these thirty-six cases came from widely separated places or even from a number of places in the same district, the Board of Heath would have less reason for confidence that there is and will be no epidemic. As it is there is at present no reason to suppose that any real epidemic of typhus fever is imminent, not even such a number of cases as resulted from the landing of the infected Russian Hebrews from the Massilla on Feb. 1 last.

The first warning of the present outbreak came on Dec. 1, when it was discovered that Michael Shea, a lodger in the squalid lodging house at 194 Park row, was down with the fever, and had been sick in the lodging house since Nov. 30. This discovery was followed on Dec. 18 by the finding of William Bell at the Chambers Street Hospital ill for a week with the same disease. On Thursday last a physiian reported that Daniel Feldstein, a baker, whose shop is at 78 Division street, his mother, and his five-year-old daughter were all down with the typhus. The next day came other cases from 194 Park row, a case from 173 Park row, and several cases from 34 Bayard street. The Board of Health, which had regarded these cases as mere isolated attacks which the ordinary fumigation of the sick room and destruction of the bed clothing would stamp out, was aroused and moved pargetically to meet the disease.

The lodging house at 34 Bayard street was fumigated, its lodgers and tenants were isolated, and every precaution was taken to revent it from becoming, or rather from continuing to be, a centre of infection. At 194 Park row, where the beds of two sick men had been burned and the rooms where they lay fumigated, all the bedelothing in the house. no room excepted, was taken away, mattresses, no room excepted, was taken away, matteresses, sheets, and all, and was burned, and the whole house was fumigated and disinfected. The same precautions were taken at 173 Park row and 78 Division street.

Here is a complete list of the forty-three cases discovered since Dec. 1:

Cases discovered since Dec. 1:

Bell, William, 46, 194 Park row; sick at Chambers Street Hospital a week before it was discovered on Dec. 1 that he had typhus.

Brown, George, 29, 34 Bayard street; taken from Bellevus on Dec. 31.

Brown, John. 39, 160 Park row; taken to Bellevus on Dec. 31; found to have typhus on Jan 1.

Cuerry, William, 32, 41 Bowery; taken from Chambers Street Hospital on Dec. 30.

Coleman, Joseph, 17, newsboy, of Newsboys' Lodging House, 9 Duane street; taken from Bellevus on Dec. 29.

Crahan, Joseph, 49, 54 Bayard street; taken from bere on Jan 1.

Farley, John. 54, 54 Bayard street; taken from Bellevus on Dec. 29.

berr off Jan. 1.4. 34 Bayard street; taken to Relievue Hospita: of. 164. 31. Farren, Michael, 83, 84 Bayard street; taken from Believue Hospita: on Dec. 31; found to have typhus fever on Jan. 1. Feldstein, Daniel, 89, 78 Division street; taken from Feldstein, Daniel, 89, 78 Division street; taken from ome on Dec. 29. Feldstein, Fanny, 68; 78 Division street; taken from 29. channa, 5, 78 Division street; taken from iome on Drc. 20. Fitzpatrick, Edward, 87, 84 Bayard street; taken from bere on Jan. 1. Fianigap, John, 29, 84 Bayard street; taken from Frank, 25, 34 Bayard street; taken from there on Jan. 1.
Franz. Charles, 194 Park row; taken from Bellevne on Dec. 80. Gennin, Lines, 57, 84 Bayard street; taken from there in Jan. 1. on Jan. 1. Gray, Henry, 42, 34 Bayard street; taken from there in Jan. 1. Griffin William William, 87, 84 Bayard street; taken from here on Jan. 1.
Helleman, Joseph, 38, 34 Bayard street; taken from louverment Hospital on Dec. 31; found to have typhus sver on Jan. 1.
Hubert, Sebastian, 46, 34 Bayard street; taken to lellevine Hospital on Dec. 29 from Chambers Street lossital. Laurence, 84 Bayard street; taken from

Arthur, 31, 84 Bayard street; taken from ere on Jan. 1. Kearney, Peter, 194 Park row; found to have typhus on Dec. 3.

Let James, 40, 84 Bayard street; taken from there on Jan. 1.

Leffree, Harry, 50, colored, 84 Bayard street; taken from Colored Home, Sixty-lifth street and First avanue, on Dec. 20; found to have typhus on Jan. 1.

Lynch, E. F., saloon keeper at 54 Bayard street.

on Dec. 29; found to have typhos on Jan. 1.

Lynch, K. Y.

Lynch, K. K.

Lynch, K. K.

Lynch, K. S.

Lynch, S.

Lynch bere on Jan. 1 Selaky, John, 58, 54 Bayard street; taken from there

in Jan. 1

Shea, Michael, 26, 173 Perk row; taken to Bellevus Shea, Michael, 26, 173 Perk row; taken to Bellevus in Nov. 29; found to have typhus on Dec. 1, Van Doran, Charles, 60, colored, 748 Wooster street; aken from Colored Heme, Sixty-fifth street and First vienus, on Dec. 31; found to have typhus on Jan. 1. Walsh, Cornelius, 57, 34 Bayard street; taken from Bellevus Hospital on Dec. 31. Waish, Cornelius, 57, 34 Bayard street; taken from Bellovue Hospital on Dec. 33. Wood, Michael, 27, 41 Bowary; taken from Chambers Street Hospital on Dec. 30. Williams, Henry, 41, shanty foot of West 141st street; taken from Chambers Street Hospital on Dec. 31; found to have typhus on Jan. 1. Worms, Charles, 50, 46 Division street; taken from Believue on Dec. 30.

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Worms, Charles, 50., 46 Division street; taken from Believacen Dec. 30.

From this list it is apparent that this outbreak of typhus is not, as is usually the case, in tenement houses, where women and children, who more easily fall under the attack of the fover, are exposed. All these places, except two which have furnished but one case each, are within a short distance of Chatham sourse. They are lodging houses of the meanest kind, where the wretched and filthy find frest for their weary, liquor-soaked bodies for ten or lifteen cents aplece. The typhus first attacked one of these men, and he, moving from lodging house to lodging house, carried and spread the infection. It is just bossible that there may have been two sources of infection. The Board of Health is investigating this, and is trying to trace the wanderings of these men. But this will take some time, if indeed it can ever be done satisfactorily.

The typhus lever is a disease almost entirely confined to cold or temperate climates, and to the winter months. During the summer, when windows are open, when the water for bathing in tenements is warm, when the tenement people live in the streets, there is little or no typhus. But with the first breath of real winter the tenements and lodging houses are closed tightly to save coal, the people huddle together, and the squalor among the poorest classes becomes something incredible to those who have not seen it with their owneyes. The lodging houses are worse than the tenements. The men who hard together in them sleen in rooms that have not the slightest ventilation. They usually sleep with not a bit of clothing either on or over them. The rags they have laid by they put under the pillow with hat and shoes, so that no fellow lodger, seeking a change of raiment may steal them. Thus the heds and thes air get into the most favorable condition for becoming charged with the germs of disease. Typhus, thought to propagate itself for the

which set people shivering and hermetically sealed the tenements and lodging houses in mid-December.

One of the interesting question in this reappearance of the typhus is whether there is any connection between it and the outbreak of last winter, which was so threatening in the middle of February last, and, yielding quickly to the vigor of the Board of Health, gradually died away, with a case now and then up to the warm weather of last spring. The period of an epidemic of typhus fever is generally three years. At first glance its reappearance this winter would seem to be the renewed activity of germs which lay dormant in summer.

But Dr. Edson and the able bacteriologist. Dr. Beebe, are not of the opinion that the Massilia is responsible for this reappearance. Dr. Edson said resterday afternoon: "We traced the immigrants who came in on the Massilia most carefully, and, as I believe, we stamped out all the typhus they trought with them. It seems to me that, were this attack the result of last year's there would have been a case now and then during the summer. I

TIME ANTI-POVERTY ADDRESS.

am not prepared to say, however, that this reappearance of typhus is a spontaneous springing up of the disease. Typhus has been raging in Merico, and that is only six days away. One of the lodging-house tramps may have come up from there, bringing the disease with him. But we are investigating that question, and may be able to determine it before we get done. I do not believe that there is going to be any epidemic of typhus here. You see that 34 Bayard street is responsible for most of it, and we have not only that house but all the places which have given a single case under the most careful sanitary control. No doubt there will be a few cases during the winter, but I think when we took hold of 34 Bayard street we destroyed the danger of anything like an epidemic.

Tou may have noticed that the Board of Heaith has ordered the lodging house keepers to provide wire mattresses, covered with a rubbar blanket, and for pillows simple pads, which are not easily infected. I think the policy of the Board is to carry out the changes as rapidly as possible. The licenses of lodging house keepers are issued subject to revocation at any time in the discretion of the Board of Heaith."

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President Wilson said persons to burn the beds and furniture, as was done in the case of 104 Park row, that will be done no matter how much complaining there may be. Major Builard. Chief of the Sanitary Inspectors, issued orders yesterday that the vigilance of precautionary examinations should be min ute and rainstaking. He laid before his men the dangers of neglect, and urged them to spare no labor.

It was hardly necessary for Major Builard to say anything, as the inspectors are much as i

and painstaking. He laid before his men the dangers of neglect, and urged them to spare no labor.

It was hardly necessary for Major Bullard to say anything, as the inspectors are much azitated over this fresh outbreak. The cholera has small terrors for them beside the typhus fever. Not only is it more clusive, more difficult to discover, and harder to wipe out than the cholera, but it has possibilities of mortality unknown to the cholera. During the outbreak which followed the landing of the Massilia's passengers, two sanitary policemen, two nurses, and one orderly died of typhus. The only other victim, cutside of that class which the typhus especially attacks, was a newspaper man who was watching the methods of dealing with the problem on North Brother Island.

Hamburg seems to be a sort of clearing house, so to speak, for all the epidemics which reach the civilized world from the crowded squalors of the Orient. In Hamburg there are always a number of cases of typhus, and the officers at all ports where there is a quarantine station are always looking for signs of typhus in the vessels from that port. It may be that this attack of typhus came to us from there, indirectly or directly, slipping by when the officers had eyes for nothing but cholers. The reappearance of the typhus has set all the lodging houses around Chatham square and the tenement houses also into a flutter of fear, but people who keep themselves clean, who have regard for ventilation and for the ordinary laws of health, need lave no fear.

THE BAYARD STREET HOUSE.

Strict Watch Kept by Pollcemen and Sant-The building at 34 Bayard street is an example of the cheapest type of lodging house in this city. Narrow and long, it rises like a spire from the low buildings on either side

It is six stories high, 18 feet front, and 85 feet deep. On the ground floor is a saloon owned by E. F. Lynch, who is now lying ill of typhus on North Brother Island. Here whiskey of a flery sort is sold for five cents a glass and mixed drinks at the same prict.



34 BAYARD STREET.

All the other floors are lodging rooms run by Frank Flynn, who is at North Brother Island. In the second story is the sitting room and the office. All the floors above are filled with beds in tiers of two, like bunks in a stateroom. These sleeping rooms are filthy, the floors being covered with refuse and the beds being merely heaps of rags. A glazed glass transparency swinging from outside the secondstory windows bears the inscription, "10 and 15 cent lodgings."

It was a dismal place yesterday, seen in the driving rain. Through the soiled window panes could be seen the faces of men peering out into the street, where they dared not ven ture. Occasionally a man would open a window and shout to a passer by or a man in some neighboring house. Here and there, from a broken pane or an open window, steaming fumes of suiphur showed that the work of purification was going on within. The storm doors of the saloon were closed tight, and asgainst the storm house rested canvas stretchers. The dark, narrow hallway was choked with fillty mattresses and bed clothing, tossed down there after a hasty subjection to the suiphur fumes, to be carted away at the first opportunity. A single dull lamp gleamed from one window. Passers by crossed the street as they came to the house.

In this building there were between fifty and sixty men cooped up. Policemen Slattery and Foley of the Eldridge street station guarded the place, the former at the street entrance and the latter in the rear. Their orders were to let nobody out except the sanitary inspectors and the doctors. Any one who had been in the house within three weeks might enter, but only on the understanding that he could not return until the quarantine is raised. fumes of suiphur showed that the work of

been in the house within three weeks might enter, but only on the understanding that he could not return until the quarantine is raised.

A sanitary inspector is always present. It is his duty to look out for new cases and to attend to the funication. The moment a new case is suspected, word is telephoned to Police Headquarters for one of the expert diagnosticians. The suspect is removed immediately to the Reception Hospital, and from there to North Brother Island if the diagnostician decides that the diaesase is typhus. The bed clothing and the room in which he lay are then fumigated thoroughly and the bed clothes carted away. All the meals for the inmates of the lodging house are brought in from a neighboring restaurant.

While a Sun reporter stood in a neighboring doorway vesterday afternoon an old long-bearded man clambered over the mattresses that half blocked egress from the infected house and made his way into the street. Policeman Slattery was by his side instantly. "You'll have to go back," said the old man. "Face hurf, Goto store and get fixed." He pointed to his nose, which was bleeding.

"Can't help it," replied the officer. "You'll have to go back. No one allowed to come out." The man's face fell, and he sorrowfully picked his way back into the house. From time to time others came to the doorway, looked about, and, seeing the vigilant policeman, returned. Farly yesterday morning tour of them made a rush at once, and Slattery had a hard fight to drive them back.

Occasionally a passer by would stop, look curiously at the doorway, and then start in, only to be stopped by the officer with the question: "Do you live here, or have you been here within three weeks?"

If the answer was affirmative the policeman would say:

"You can go in. But you can't get out again until the quarantine is raised.

That settled it every time.

At 78 Division street, the infected bakery from which Bater reldstein, his daughter, and his mother were taken, the quarantine has been raised, but the neighbors are very uneasy, as

A Suspicious Case. Capt. Delaney of the Madison atreet station ast evening notified the Board of Health of a probable case of typhus fever in the per-con of Derah Baden of 108 Henry street.

For "Admiral" cigarettes will be the popular

M'GLYNN QUOTES POPE LEO. HIS "DOCTRINAL STATEMENT" AN OLD-

He Declares that the Acts for Which He Incurred Archbishop Corrigan's Consure Were Bone in the Spirit Enjoined by the Hend of the Church-His Doctrine of the Ownership of Land Reiterated Last Night

When a woman who sat in the front row of seats in the big hall of Cooper Union last night called out in a shrill voice, "Oh, here comes the Doctor," and the Rev. Dr. McGlynn walked out on the platform, the audience arose and applauded for two minutes. The women waved their handkerchiefs and the uen made a good deal of noise. Notwithstanding the rain, the hall was nearly filled Dr. McGlynn's old friends in the Anti-Poverty Society were to hear their leader make his doctrinal statement and reaffirm his views on the ownership of land.

There were several priests in the audience, also, and not a few who had come in the expectation of hearing Dr. McGlynn retract some of the statements he has made in the past five years. Dr. McGlynn stepped to the front of the platform and bowed to the applause. He smiled, and when he took his seat and waited for the applause to subside he continued to bow first to one side and then the other. As he arose o read his doctrinal statement a large bunch of illes, tied with white ribbon, was handed to him, and this was the signal for more ap plause. After a few words of preface, Dr. Mc Glynn began his statement, reading it slowly from the manuscript, and frequently being inof the attitude of the Church toward the labor

question and said:

"In the language of Pope Lec XIII., in his encyclical Novarum Revum, on the condition of labor: All agree, and there can be no question whatever, that some remedy must be found, and quickly found, for the misery and wretchedness which press so heavily at this moment on the large majority of the very poor. Large masses of men and women—those who have to do the hardest work—are compelled to work for the smallest possible compensation, because of the failure of our present social adjustments and laws to secure to their their labor, and they are thus left defenceless to the callousness of employers and the greed of unrestrained competition.

"Surely it is well worthy of Christians, and, most o all, of Christian ministers and priests, for the love of God and of His Christ, for the love of those who are stamped with the very image of God by nature, redeemed by Christ's blood, and in His new order of grace called to a supernatural adoption of souship and union with God, and a closer and holler communion among themselves, to seek to right these wrongs to denounce them in the very name of the law in instice which is the holm there of the day in instice which is the holm there of the day in instice which is the holm there of the day in instice which is the holm there of the abolition of the poverty that flows from these wrongs or to thwart or denounce any honest and lawful effort to abolish them.

"Rather, in the language of Pope Leo XIII. In his exhortation to his venerable brethen, the Hishops, in his encyclical Novarum Revum, Every one must put his hand to the work which falls to his share, and that at once and immediately, lest the evil which is all-ready and great may by delay become absolutely beyond remediately, its in the spirit of this exhortation that some of us have been for years endeavoring by word and words for the moral wrongs at the bottom of social even the order of the surface of the moral wrongs at the bottom of social remediately, lest the evil which his larged and any late of the

United Labor party platforms and of the Anti-Poverty Society. I am very happy to-night, as best I can to satisfy so reasonable an expectation."

It was when Dr. McGlynn began his exposition of the principles of the Anti-Poverty Society that his audience got well into the swing of applauding. He made no retraction. What he said last night he had said many times before, and to almost the same audience. In discussing the "Unearned Increment." Dr. McGlynn said:

"It is this unearned increment that in cities gives to lands without any improvements so great a value. This value represents and measures the advantages of opportunities produced by the community; and men, when not permitted to acquire the absolute dominion over such lands, will willingly pay the value of this unearned increment in the form of rent, just as men, when not permitted to own other men, will willingly pay wages for desired services.

Continuing, Dr. McGlynn said in part: "The justice and the dut; of appropriating this fund to public uses is apparent in that it takes nothing from the private property of individuals except what they will pay willingly as an equivalent for a value produced by the community, and which they are permitted to enjoy. The fund thus created is clearly by the cause the value is a growth that comes to the natural bounties which God gave to the community in the beginning, but also, and much more, because it is a value produced by the community itself, so that this rental value belongs to the community by that best of titles, namely, producing, making, or creating. To permit any portion of this public property to go into private pockets without a perfect equivalent being paid into the public property of one produced by the community stream, and, therefore, increases private wealth, taxes upon industry act like a fine or punishment inflicted upon industry. They impede and restrain and finally strangle it."

Dr. McGlynn talked to the Anti-Povertyites for nearly an hour. Then wishing them a happy and holy new year, he announced

Natural and Artificial Dryness of Champague.

Natural dryness and the smallest percentage of alcohol constitute the purest and most wholesome champagne, as compared with arti-ficial and spirituous dryness, which admits of higher percentage of sugar in the wine while giving a dryer but false taste, as is the case with several of the so-called wines. By chemical analysis of Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry con tains in a marked degree less alcohol than other prominent brands, and he recommends it, not only for its purity, but as the mos wholesome champagne. These properties and its remarkable quality and natural dry ness have made it the most popular, as evi denced by Custom House statistics showing its importations in 1892 to exceed those of any ar Joseph by many thousand cases. - Ade

SHOT A CUSTOMER DEAD. William Purcell Kills a Man at the Door

> Four ash cart drivers who were on a New Year's spree caused a row last night, the resuit of which was that William Purcell, who owns three liquor saloons, shot and instantly killed John P. Farrell of 324 Fast Twenty-fifth street, in front of his saloon at 375 First avenue. The first that the police knew of the

doings of the four men was at 9:15.

In a house right opposite the Eighteenth procinct police station in East Twenty-second street there lives a woman that some of them were acquainted with. They determined to call upon her.

She locked her door against them, and they tried to kick the door in. Three policemen were sent over and chased the men to the roof of the house, but they escaped down some

neighboring friendly scuttle.

A little afterward two of the men, Patrick Rice and J. J. Dunn. went to Purcell's saloon in the same block, at the southeast corner of Twenty-second street and First avenue. There they got into a quarrel with Purcell. They pelted him with glasses, and he drove them out at the point of a pistol.

While this was going on two other men, who were to take part in the tragedy which followed, were ending an evening of innocent pleasure by seeing a young woman home in Twenty-third street, a block away.

They were Joseph McGee, a bartender in James Flynn's saloon, 434 Second avenue, and John P. Farrell, a driver who recently worked for Horton's ice cream people. They wanted a drink, and started for Pur-cell's. As they approached the side door in Twenty-second street they saw standing just outside the door the bartender. Michael Bowe,

outside the door the bartender. Michael Bowe, talking to two men.

"I thought he had been quarrelling with them." McGee says, "and so we pushed by them and I tapped on the glass of the door to get in. With that the door opened a little and a hand holding a revolver was pushed out and a shot was fired.

"It went right by my face and hit Farrell in the left ere. Hey, you" he called, and fell. The bartender, Bowe, jumped by me into the door, and I heard some one say, 'You've shot the wrong man,' and then the door was locked."

Farrell died almost instantly. The police were at hand in a moment after the shot was fired. They arrested all who were in the neighborhood, and bursting into the saloon arrested those who were there, also.

arrested those who were there, also.

Purcell had escaped. Among those who
were found outside were lice and Dunn. The
two men who were talking to Bowe were not
caucht.

two men who were taking to howe were not caught.

They are supposed to have been the others who made up the four original disturbers of the peace. Inside the saloon were Bowe, William Leroy, John Titterington, Thomas Allen, and Patrick McCann.

Purcell's other saloons are at 263 Third avenue and 88 Ninth avenue.

At 11% o'clock Purcell came into the station house and gave himself up to the police, who had been out searching for him since the time of the shooting.

HIS LIFE ENDED WITH THE YEAR Bachuluriu, Oxford Man and Cigar Seller Despondent Over the Umbria's Delay.

Leopold Eugene Bachularia, a young Engishman of Mexican descent, died shortly afte midnight Saturday at his lodgings, 116 West Forty-second street, from morphine polsoning. He had been for two years in this country, and until several months ago kept a small cigar shop at 122 West Forty-second street. His business did not succeed, and he sold the place. He was in debt and disappointed not to re ceive remittances last week from his family in

England. All day Saturday he was in bed, and late that evening arose and joined some friends who live in the same house. It was evident that he

live in the same house. It was evident that he was ill, and his condition grew rapidly worse. At midnight two physicians and an ambulance surgeon were summoned. He died shortly after their arrival. A fortnight ago he was found in his room unconscious from the effects of morphine, and he was evidently addicted to the use of the drug.

Bachularia's father went from Mexico to London, married an English woman of good family, and was successful in husiness. He had two children, Leopold and Ella, whom he educated thoroughly, the young man graduating from Magdalen College, Oxford, four years ago. About three years ago the elder Bachularia died. leaving Leopold \$100,000 in cash and negotiable securities. The young man travelled extensively and spent money lavishly. He mades everal visits to this country. After spending \$80,000 in about two years he went into the London Stock Exchange and lost \$10,000. He landed in New York last April, and put his money in the Bank of New Amsterdam. In a number of ventures he reduced

\$10,000. He landed in New York last April, and put his money in the Bank of New Amsterdam. In a number of ventures he reduced his assets to \$3,000, and then he bought the cigar store as a final venture.

When his cigar business failed he did odd jobs as an accountant. He said he expected a remittance by the Umbria, and he was despondent over her delay. He had not heard, of course, of the ship's arrival when he poisoned himself. She was sighted off Fire Island alout the time he died.

He was to have been married in April to Ida Locke, who is a daughter of his landlady, and who is an actress known as Ida Langdon. She is sure he took an overdose of morphine accidentally. His sister Ella lives in Craven street, Strand, London.

A FIGHT IN THE NEW EL DORADO. Two Killed and Thirteen Wounded in a Battie Over Mining Claims.

Dolones, Col., Jan. 1 .- The news of a battle in the San Juan gold field was confirmed yesterday by two prospectors who had left the site of the bloody encounter when quiet was restored. These two men, George Findley and Martin Gilligan, are old-time mountaineers. They say the trouble was caused by the Guble Mining Company locating claims under fictitious names. The old prospectors know their rights and are bound to protect them, or rights and are bound to protect them, or die in the attempt. James Cody, better known as "Blind Jim." a notorious gambler, and a crowd of men said to be in the employ of the Gable Mining Company, asserted their right to the claims and attempted to stop the prospectors from working. At night Blind Jim and his gang attempted to remove the stakes marking the mining claims, but the prospectors were on guard.

There are conflicting stories as to which side fired first, but over 200 shots were fired and the battle insted more than an hour. The battle ceased when Blind Jim was dead. It seemed miraculous that George Ferguson. battle ceased when Blind Jim was dead. It seemed miraculous that George Ferguson, a prospector, and Blind Jim were the only ones killed outright. There were thirteen wound-ed, all of whom it was expected would recover. There are nearly 5,000 people in came.

Laura Taylor Was Found in Tarrytown. Harry Taylor, the brother of Laura Taylor of 1.555 Third avenue, who was supposed to have eloped with an elevated railroad em-

ployee named Nat Arthur on Dec. 15, came to ployee named Nat Arthur on Dec. 15, came to this city yesterday from Tarrytown and said that he had found his sister thore.

Laura had not eloped with Arthur, he said, but had gone away with a girl, and he found her stopping is the house of another friend in Tarrytown. Her brother says she took with her \$350, which she had in hank. She had been kept at home a good deal, and was not suffered to go out much by her brother, and Harry thinks she grew tired of the restraint. She is now willing to return,

Found Dying Under Her Window.

Anna Heath, who was 52 years of age, and ived with her son-in-law. De Witt Yost and his wife Cora, on the lifth floor of 823 Amsterdam avenue, was found dying on the sidewalk t 9 o'clock restorday morning, having either at 9 clock yesterday morning, having either thrown herself or fallen from the flith floor window. She was dressed, except for her boots and stockings, her feet being bare. An ambulance was summoned, but hefore it arrived she was dead. She was an invalid, and her daughter and granddaughter were also sick, and several times lately she had expressed a wish that she was dead. No one in the house heard her fall.

Prot. Horsford Bend.

Boston, Jan. 1 .- Prof. Eben Norton Horsford died suddenly to-day at Cambridge. He had become known throughout the country for his attainments in chemistry and his achieve-ments in his special sphere of "science ap-plied to the arts." He was born in Wisconsiz. Livingston country, N. Y., on July 27, 1815.

Inebricty and the morphise habit surely cared with out suffering or injury, at the Kecley institute, white same h. Y. Call or write - 44s.

KILLED IN THE CHARADE.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

A TRAGIC ACCIDENT DURING A NEW

YEAR'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Young Mr. McCoy Stabbed by Miss King While She is Acting the Part of a Nihllist-The Girl Ignorant of What She Did Until the Poller Awake Her at Hor Home-McCov Dies in a Few Minutes.

San Francisco, Jan. 1 .- A remarkable accident, which resulted in the sudden death of a young man, occurred late last night at a New Year's evening entertainment given by the widow of Major W. W. McCoy at her home, 1.118 Guerre street. The widow's son was stabbed fatally by Clara Vincent King, while acting in a charade. A number of charades had been given. Finally one was presented representing a Nibilist scene. Miss King, who is only 19, represented Nadia Levreestin, a condemned Ninilist girl. Albert Sydney John-ston McCoy represented the Russian execu-

The curtain rises on a scene in the prison when the Russian officer gives her the option of suicide or death at his hands. She accepts a dagger in order to kill herself, but turns it against him, and, after killing him, ends her own life.

Miss King had sprained her ankle recently and had used a crutch. She discarded the crutch to appear in this charade, but the weakness of her ankle caused her to stumble as she made a thrust with the dagger and she fell violently against McCoy, driving the dagger into his breast.

She wasn't conscious of what she had done. but went through the form of suicide and the curtain fell. McCov was singularly cool. He told only one of his family of his injury, and gave orders that Miss King be removed without knowing what she had done. Then he sent for a doctor and some whiskey, but before either arrived he was dead.

It was found that the dagger entered between the sixth and seventh ribs and penetrated the pericardium. Miss King was ignorant of her fatal act until the police rudely awakened her at 2:30 o'clock this morning and took her to the City Prison on a charge of murder, from which she was released several hours later. It was a dreadful shock to the

girl, who is not strong.
Young McCoy was 33 years old, a graduate of Vanderbilt Law College in Tennessee and of Toland Medical College of San Francisco. He did not practice either profession, but managed the large estate left by his father, who was a Mexican war veteran. His health was very poor, and the doctors say he would not have lived long. His wife, who was Elizabeth Klink of San Francisco, is now visiting a married sister in New York.

THIS STORM IS A BIG ONE

Iwo Thousand Miles Across, with Danger our Gales on This Coast,

There was weather abroad last night, as everybody who crossed City Hall on the glistening asphalt or passed the Cave of the Winds, usually termed Frankfort street, remarked with emphasis that varied according to his knowledge of the use of idloms. The weather was charged with humidity, which came down and up and along in shimmering sheets. The temperature was almost spring like, so persons indoors did not realize that the elements were really raging. Farmer Dunn said with enthusiasm that they were raging, and everybody knows that he never has bulled the weather market without good

raging, and everybody knows that he never has builed the weather market without good cause.

The weather was due to two big storms that had united and were central last night in the lower lake region. One was from Toxas. It got its aerial lasso around the neck of the cold-blooded storm from the Northwest, and the scrap went on merrily. It will turn out, as it always does, that the cyclonic Texan will be knocked out by the frigid Lochinvar. The tussic of the breezy ginnts is in a big arean. Its rain-fringed edges extend 700 miles to sea, and inland about 1,300 miles. As the gale blew last night from southeast, it was bad for the ships approaching this coast. It was one of the ilercest gales that has ever stirred the waters hereabouts. Even on the Equitable building Farmer Dunn's anemometer was whirling around at 0:15 P. M. at the rate of 48 miles an hour. Out past the Hook the gait of the blast was 60 miles. It blew directly on the coast from Maine to Florida.

To-day, or perhaps to-night, we will feel, if the Farmer has got onto the curves of the two storms, the chill breath of a flerce northwester. This also will attain a speed of about sixty miles, and incoming ships that have been dripping oil astern to break the creats of seast threatening their quarters will have to set their oil bags forward. The cross seas lashed up by the shifting of the gale will make navigation more perilous. So look out for yarns from the world afloat.

Burned the Mortgage on the Pulpit,

A \$25,000 mortgage was burned last night in in urn on the pulpit of the First Baptist Church, Lee avenue and Keap street, Williamsburgh, of which the Rev. Dr. D. C. Eddy is the pastor. The church society was organized fifty-three years ago, and the present beautiful edifice was erected eight years ago at an expense of was erected of the years ago a set of the se was burned addresses were made by the pas-tor and the deacons of the church.

The Wenther.

The united storms from Texas and from the Northrest were central last night over the lower lake regions, and their combined force was felt over a diame er of two thousand miles. The violence of the storm increased on the coast. The winds rose to an easterly gale, varying in velocity between forty and sixty miles au hour, and extending out to sea at least 700 miles. The storm centre will pass to the northeast of this city to-day, and the winds will then shift to northwest, and continue to blow a gale, with clearing, colder weather by to-night. The rainfall was heavy east of the Mie tissippi, with snow in northern New England and cross northern New York and the lakes to Clearing weather set in over the southwest and west

of the Mississippi.
There was a light fall of snow in this city in the early morning. Rain began at 9:35 A. M., and was very heavy after noon. The total fall was one inch up to 8:15 P. M., and it was then raining at the rate of siz-

tenths of an inch an hour.

The wind was northeast up to 2 P. M., when it shifted to southeast and began to blow a gale, which reached forty-eight miles an hour at 6:15 P. M. Highest official temperature, 49°, lowest, 27°, average hemidity, 02 per cent.
The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in The Sca

| Date | Average on Jan. 1, 1802

WASHINGTON PORPLANT FOR WORDAY For New England and energy New York, rath, months some; moler; windrahifting to reat.
For eastern Pennsylvania and New Jers y clearing

early Monday morning, colder, westerly winds. For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, colder; westerly winds. For West Virginia, western Pennsylvatia, and western New York, tair, except sales there as take sta-tions, cooler, weat to north wind.

A severe storm has invest from the Lower Missis-alppi Valley northeastward to Jake Onlario, attended

by southeast gales on the Middle Atlantic and New England coast, and southwest was so in the South At-lantic coast. Assemd storm has appeared over the northwart stops of the Rocky Mountains. The temperature has failen more than 20° in Mantinba and the Saskarchesian Valley, and there has also been a fall in temperature from the Onio Yalley to the East Guif coast. On the Atlantic coast the temperature has risen 10" in 20", itain or snow has fallen in the Atlantic coast states, and from the Middle and Upper Missis-steps valleys over the lake regions. Rapidly clearing weather is indicated for the Ohio Valley, the lake regions and the Middle Atlantic States. In the lake

Take the New York Central for Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and all points West-